

## NOMENCLATORIAL NOTES XIV

BY

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***Pterichis galeata*** Lindley Gen. & Sp. Orch. Pl. (1840) 445.

*Prescottia barbifrons* Kränzlin in Engler Bot. Jahrb. 54, Beibl. 117 (1916) 19.

*Pterichis acuminata* Schlechter in Fedde Repert. Beihefte 7 (1920) 56; ex Mansfeld in Beihefte 57 (1929) t. 17, Nr. 61.

*Pterichis barbifrons* Schlechter in Fedde Repert. Beihefte 9 (1921) 127.

The concept *Pterichis barbifrons*, as illustrated by the type description of *Prescottia barbifrons* as well as by a photograph of the type specimen, appears to be reducible to the older *Pterichis galeata*. The only differences noticed are that the latter species is described as having glandular-tomentose floral bracts (as contrasted with the glabrous ones of *Pterichis barbifrons*) and that it has once-twisted petals, a character which is not observable in *Pterichis barbifrons*.

*Pterichis acuminata* Schltr. is described as having one leaf, a character not mentioned in the allied species, but otherwise it apparently differs from *Pterichis galeata* only in having straight (not twisted) petals.

The closely allied *Pterichis Weberbaueriana* Kränzl. differs from *P. galeata* in having ovate-lanceolate petals (without a basal claw) and a lip with a solid apical lobe.

***Pterichis triloba*** (*Lindl.*) Schlechter in Engler Bot. Jahrb. 45 (1911) 389.

*Acraea triloba* Lindley in Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 15 (1845) 386.

*Pterichis seleniglossa* Schlechter in Fedde Repert. Bei-



hefte 8 (1921) 42; ex Mansfeld in Beihefte 57 (1929)  
t. 76, Nr. 295.

The description and floral analysis of *Pterichis seleniglossa* show that this concept is specifically inseparable from *Acraea triloba* as represented by a photograph with floral analysis from the Lindley Herbarium at Kew.

*Acraea triloba* appears to be a somewhat taller plant with a larger leaf than the type of *Pterichis seleniglossa* and has insignificant floral differences. However, a series of Peruvian collections which have come under our observation indicates that we are here concerned with a single variable species.